

# MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

NR Eligible: yes ☐  
no ☐

Property Name: Christian Kemp Farmstead/Ballenger Farm Inventory Number: F-1-179

Address: 5012 Ballenger Creek Pike City: Buckeystown Zip Code: 21703

County: Frederick USGS Topographic Map: Buckeystown Md.-Va.

Owner: J.L. Family Partnership c/o Mr. and Mrs. Jack T. Linton

Tax Parcel Number: 44 Tax Map Number: 85 Tax Account ID Number: 23-440113

Project: Linton Property Agency: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Site visit by MHT Staff: ☒ no ☐ yes Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility **not** recommended ☐

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Is the property located within a historic district? ☒ no ☐ yes Name of district: \_\_\_\_\_

Is district listed? ☐ no ☐ yes Determined eligible? ☐ no ☐ yes District Inventory Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: MIHP form prepared by Janet L. Davis, Frederick County Planning and Zoning Department, May 1993

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

The Christian Kemp Farmstead is located south of the City of Frederick on the northwest side of Ballenger Creek Pike in Frederick County, Maryland. The farmstead is comprised of the dwelling and five agricultural outbuildings. The house is oriented to the southeast and is sited at the base of a slight rise adjoining Ballenger Creek. The creek lies to the northwest of the house and separates the dwelling from a large bank barn. The house lies within a landscaped house lot with an expansive lawn area. Areas to the northeast of the house are presently under development for high- and medium-density residential neighborhoods. The current farm comprises approximately ten acres. Janet L. Davis, Frederick County Historic Preservation Planner, documented the farmstead in MIHP form F-1-179, completed in 1993. The farmstead was field-verified for the completion of this Determination of Eligibility form.

## Description Summary

The Christian Kemp House is an irregularly massed building of stone and frame construction. Based on structural evidence detailed in the description below, the house was built during several periods of construction. The original portion of the house, dating from ca. 1750, comprises the northwest portion of the building. The extreme northeast portion of the house was constructed ca. 1790 and originally stood as a separate structure. Periods of infill construction connect the two earliest portions. The first, a two-story, gable-roofed section dating from ca. 1840 is appended to the southwest wall of the ca. 1790 section. The lowest level of this section is marked by a concrete trough channeling a spring that rises just southeast of the

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
<b>Eligibility recommended</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Eligibility not recommended</b> <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Criteria:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	<b>Considerations:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> None
<b>Comments:</b> _____	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;">                      Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services                 </div> <div style="width: 45%; text-align: right;"> <u>5/27/05</u>                      Date                 </div> </div>	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;">                      Reviewer, NR program                 </div> <div style="width: 45%; text-align: right;"> <u>5/26/05</u>                      Date                 </div> </div>	

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 1

F-1-179

house and flows through the cellar to join Ballenger Creek. A final period of construction, ca. 1870, connects the "springhouse" with the remaining, eighteenth-century section of the building. The addition of this portion of the building creates an asymmetrical, gable roof with a steeply pitched segment to the rear, or northwest, and a gently sloping segment, shed-like in appearance to the southeast.

**General Description**

**Contributing Resources**

**Christian Kemp House**

**Period I.** The Christian Kemp House originally stood as a two-story, side-gable, two-bay dwelling of rubblestone construction and dates to ca. 1750. The original orientation faced southeast, and a later addition completely masks the façade. The cellar level is partially excavated into the hillside, creating a full two-story mass on the rear and the appearance of a raised basement on the façade. Window openings hold six-over-six, double-hung wood-sash windows. Casings of the window openings have corner beads. The exterior of the first period building is sparsely ornamented. Openings of the upper level are topped by coarse jack arches of lightly tooled stone. Cellar windows are supported by heavy wooden lintels. The left gable or southwest wall is pierced by two window openings on the main level. A window lying towards the rear wall appears original while the second window, symmetrically placed on the wall, exhibits evidence of an infilled door. The extension of the stone jack arch and a visible seam to the right defines the original opening. Two windows light the upper level of the southwest wall. Both hold six-over-six, double-hung wood-sash windows of a larger size than those on the lower level and are later alterations to the building. They probably date to the front addition, as the original slope of the roof would have cut through the window lying to the right of the ridge. Interior investigations revealed a heavy wooden sill centered on the building, indicating a single window in the upper level.

The rear or northwest wall of the first period is asymmetrically fenestrated and contains four openings, two on each level. The lower level is pierced by a six-over-six, double-hung wood-sash window to the left and a vertical batten door to the right. Repairs to the rear wall may have removed any supporting arches, and the openings appear to be framed by wooden lintels.

The northeast gable wall of the first structural period contains six openings. The two cellar openings are a door located to the right of the ridgeline and a window to the left. The door opening is topped by a light, wooden lintel and contains a vertical batten door. The window opening is also framed by a wooden lintel and holds a six-over-six, double-hung wood-sash window. The main level is pierced by symmetrically placed, six-over-six, double-hung, wood-sash windows. The openings are framed by coarse jack arches. The upper level contains windows of the same sash configuration. Repeating the details visible on the opposite gable wall, the openings are larger and supported by wooden lintels. An infilled window opening, evidenced by a wooden lintel, is visible in the center of the upper level.

The roof pitch is asymmetrical, with a steeply pitched segment to the rear and a shallow pitch to the front. The original gable apex is discernable by a visible seam and a change in stone size between the original building and the later addition. The roof is flush verged with a flush eave. The verge and eave are trimmed with replacement lumber and the roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. No chimney is visible.

The interior of the first period structure has experienced moderate modification. The cellar retains the highest level of historic fabric. Divided into two rooms, the northeast room retains its large fireplace, and a stove thimble inserted into the stack indicates continued use as kitchen space into the nineteenth century. A door and window opens from the northeast wall into the rear yard area. The southwest room is divided from the kitchen by a tongue-and-groove, beaded-board partition. A vertical-batten door allows communication between the two rooms. There is no visible evidence of a heat source in this room and the masonry mass of the chimney stack shows no sign of alteration. An abandoned boxed, winding-stair, originally provided access to the cellar from the first floor of the building. A vertical-batten door provides exterior access to this cellar room through the northwest wall of the building. Heavy summer beams span both rooms, paralleling the ridgeline of the building, and both rooms have infilled windows in the southeast, or façade wall of the building, implying that this portion of the building originally lay partially above grade.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 2

F-1-179

The first floor of the building is presently accessed through the later, southeast addition. Two rooms comprise the first floor and correspond to the orientation and size of the cellar rooms. The northeast room retains a mantel displaying Greek Revival stylistic details. Ceiling plaster of this room is not original, and inspection reveals that the ceiling joists are beaded and historically painted or whitewashed. The second room of the first level shows no evidence of a fireplace or mantel, and may have been stove heated. The boxed winder stair from the cellar continues to the second level although the stair is currently closed off. An early door separates this room from the addition. Constructed of beaded, vertical boards, the door swings on forged, strap hinges and closes with a box lock.

The second level of the first construction period is divided into four rooms, although structural evidence suggests that only two rooms originally composed the space. Accessed from the second level of the southeast addition, the second level contains an entry vestibule or dressing room, a bath in the northeast corner of the floor, and two chambers to the northwest. A section of replaced flooring in the southwest corner of the building indicates an earlier stair rising from the first to the second level. Several of the partitions dividing space on the second level are not original to the house. Evidence visible on the exterior and interior imply a centrally located window in each gable wall. Longitudinal partitions now follow the centerline of the building, intersecting the gable walls at the original window locations. No evidence of fireplaces or other heating appliances is visible.

**Period II.** The second period of the house occupies the northeast portion of the dwelling and originally stood as a separate building approximately 20 feet north of the ca. 1750 construction. Dating from ca. 1790, this section of the structure is currently two stories in height with a full cellar excavated into the hillside. This portion of the building suffered a roof fire near the beginning of the twentieth century, and it is likely that the upper portion of the rear longitudinal wall was reduced in height at that time creating a shed roof. The building originally had a side gable roof with wall heights equal to the adjacent "springhouse." The exterior of this portion of the structure has asymmetrical fenestration in both the horizontal and vertical aspects. The cellar of the building is accessible from the rear elevation through a vertical batten door, but also from the façade of the building through an excavated pit. The pit is lined in rubblestone, and the spring currently emerges from the hillside below this retaining wall. Access to the front elevation of the cellar is through a paneled door. A six-over-six, double-hung wood-sash window lies to the right of the door.

A second façade entry is on the principal level of the building. Aligned with the cellar entry, the paneled door of the first level is paired with a six-over-six, double-hung wood-sash window. The irregular fenestration is apparent on the façade. No other openings are present on the principal level, with a single window in the second level located above the door; however, two additional windows lie to the right and are located midway up the façade wall. The implication of the offset windows is varying floor heights within the building. Windows of the upper level are six-over-six, double hung wood-sash with corner-beaded casings. The door and window of the first floor are sheltered by a hipped-roof, screen porch that bridges the excavated cellar entry and extends to the southwest. A trap door in the porch floor leads to the spring. The northeast elevation of the building is pierced by a single window near the façade wall. Extensive modification to the surrounding masonry and the window's vertical orientation suggest that this opening is a post-construction alteration.

The rear elevation contains five openings. The cellar-level, vertical batten door and six-over-six light window of this elevation correspond to the façade openings; however, the door in the rear is wider than the passage doors. A door and window also occupy the upper level. The six-over-six light window is vertically aligned with the cellar window and the six-panel door is centered with the lower entry. Remnants of joists projecting from the masonry indicate a porch under the upper level door and window. A third door is located to the left of this group of openings. The sill of this vertical-batten door is about two feet higher than the cellar door and is also wider than a conventional passage door. No second-level windows lie above this door, although the reduction in wall height may have eliminated any structural evidence.

The shed roof is sheathed in metal panels. This portion of the building has a flush eave on the front with a slight open soffit to the rear. The verge is flush and trimmed with replacement lumber. A central, brick chimney pierces the roof.

The interior of this portion of the building reinforces the asymmetry of the fenestration and the implied staggering of floor levels. Essentially, the space is divided into stacks of rooms of roughly equal dimension, but with floor levels offset by three to four feet. The stack of rooms to the southwest of the building were composed of a heated cellar space, heated first floor space roughly at grade with the façade, and heated second level. The stack to the northeast contained a high-ceiled cellar

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 3

F-1-179

storage area, upper level room, and loft area. The early-twentieth century reduction of wall height and conversion to a shed-roofed structure eliminated the loft of the northeast section and dramatically reduced the useable space of the upper level of the southwest stack.

The lower room of the southwest stack is a cellar room accessed from the subterranean façade entry and the vertical batten door in the rear. It is heated by a brick fireplace. A Federal-style mantel currently rests against the masonry, but does not appear original to this location. A shelf with molded skirting lies above the firebox. The windows visible on the front and rear elevation light this room. A third entry opens the southwest wall of this room into the "springhouse" portion of the building. The double-leaf door is of braced, vertical-batten construction with heavy strap hinges. No stairs are present to provide communication with the upper levels.

The second level of the southwest stack of rooms is opened by panel doors within the screen porch and a rear door that once accessed a porch. This narrow room measures about ten feet in width and contains a steeply pitched, single flight stair in its northeast corner that leads to the upper levels. A door leading into a modern bath lies in the southeast partition wall. The bath provides access to the cellar storage room. The upper level of this series of rooms retains considerable levels of historic fabric such as molded chair rail, window trim, and original plaster over riven lath. The present floor extends the full length of the room, crossing the easternmost windows above sill level. The upper floor level of the northeast stack of rooms is about three feet below this floor. The loft area is absent, and the upper level of the southwest room contains little usable space due to the elimination of the gable roof.

The high-ceiled storage room occupies the cellar level of the northeast stack. Original access was provided by the door on the rear elevation, while an interior door and stair now opens into the room. The ceiling height of this room is about 12 feet, and although a partition now divides the space into two rooms, it originally spanned the full depth of the building. The room is fully finished with a rough plaster coat and may have had a wooden floor. The floor of the second room, created with the installation of the partition, lies about four feet above the historic level.

**Period III.** A third period of construction, dating from ca. 1840, extended the ca. 1790 building to the southwest and covered the course of the spring. Constructed of rubblestone, this section is covered by a side-gable roof. Two stories in height and set upon a cellar, this phase of construction contains three vertically stacked rooms. The façade is of two bays with a paneled door lying within the screen porch and a six-over-six, double-hung sash window to the left. The rear elevation contains two openings on each level. Access to the cellar is provided by a vertical-batten door, and a four-light window lies to the left of the door. The second level presently holds two, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows although the left window retains a wooden sill and the ghost of a historic door. Remnants of wooden joists protrude from the masonry indicating a porch once spanned the rear of the building. The upper level also contains two, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. All windows have wood sashes and corner-beaded casings. The northeast wall of the upper level is of frame construction covered with aluminum siding. This alteration likely occurred when the wall of the adjacent building was reduced in height. A narrow box soffit defines the eaves and the roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. A centrally located, interior-end chimney lies along the northeast wall.

The cellar room of this section of the building is accessed through the vertical-batten door of the rear elevation. The room contains windows within its front and rear walls, and an infilled window in its southwest wall. The main feature of this room is the concrete trough along the southwest wall that channels the spring through the room. Spring water enters through the front wall, flowing through this room, and then exits the rear wall eventually reaching Ballenger Creek. Fragments of wood and pockets in the rubblestone masonry indicate a wooden shelf once spanned the depth of the building approximately three feet above the water. The upper two levels are single rooms with fireplaces along the northeast walls. Both rooms display moderate modification with modern appliances, wall coverings, and closets.

**Period IV.** A final period of construction unified the separate buildings. It is possible this occurred near the time of the shed roof installation on the second building period. Dating from ca. 1870, this four-bay addition obscured the façade of the original, side-gable house and extended laterally from the "springhouse" portion of the other building. The first floor fenestration includes two, six-over-six, double-hung wood-sash windows to the left of the six-panel door, and a single window of similar configuration to the right. A three-light transom tops the door. The second level is also of four bays with six-over-six, double-hung wood-sash windows in alignment with the first-level openings and a jib window directly above the door.



**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 4

F-1-179

Paneled shutters frame the first-story windows with louvered shutters on the second level. The shutters appear fixed to the masonry and inoperable. A two-story gallery spans the entire façade. Constructed of modern materials, the porch is supported by five, square posts and ceiled with plywood. A rail of square balusters with 2x4 base and cap rails encircles the upper level of the porch.

The left, or southwest, wall is pierced by a single window on the first and second levels. Each window is a six-over-six, double-hung with wood sash. The window sizes are larger than those of the eighteenth-century portion of the building and are similar to those seen in the upper level of the earlier structure. Shutter pintels and dogs survive on this elevation although the shutters are no longer in place. The rear wall of this addition is of frame construction and spans the narrow space between the "springhouse" addition and the original house. This portion of the addition is sheathed in aluminum siding. A three-light door accesses the cellar and six-over-six, double-hung sash windows pierce the wall at each of the upper levels. The roof form is an asymmetrical, side gable with the steeply-pitched rear slope of the original building remaining intact and a shallow-pitched front slope. An interior-end, brick chimney rises from the southwest gable wall near the midpoint of the addition. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The interior of this final building period created a modified central passage plan with the stair hall asymmetrically placed to the right of center. The stair hall is now open with the removal of the eastern wall of the passage in the early-twentieth century. The stair features turned newels, tapered balusters, and a molded rail. To the left of the stair is a parlor with a fireplace centrally located along the southwest wall. The mantel is simple with an applied shield motif, molded detail beneath the mantel shelf, and plain side panels. The window trim is also simple with plain boards forming the side casings and apron. Applied to the top of the window opening is an ornamental hood displaying a scroll-sawn pattern resembling a saw-tooth with a central peak and points on the ends. This ornamental treatment is repeated for all first floor openings. The other room of the first floor is unheated with a chair rail encircling the space. The upper floor of this building period repeats the room arrangement of the first level and retains its partition forming an off-center hall.

#### **Bank Barn**

Approximately 350 feet west of the dwelling stands a stone and frame bank barn. The bank is constructed on the southwest of the barn with the stock pens accessible from the northeast. The rubblestone, masonry portion of the barn includes the foundation, rear walls, and both gable walls. The front wall is of frame construction and vertically sided. Closely resembling a forebay, the front of the barn overhangs the stall access and is supported by stone piers; however, this overhanging portion is contained within the stone gable walls and covered by the continuous pitch of the roof. The roof is covered with a combination of wood shakes and corrugated metal.

Entry to the barn is through sliding doors on the northwest elevation. The doors are contained within a slightly projecting roof structure. A similar overhang and paired sliding doors lies at the opposite end of the runway. The interior of the barn contains two bents defining the runway and mows. The heavy timber frame is largely of hewn material although some repairs have utilized circular sawn lumber. The bents are composed of heavy posts and girts with down bracing stretching from the intermediate girt to the floor. The plate is assembled of several structural members joined with splined scarf joints. The roof structure utilizes principal rafters and purlins fastened with through, mortise and tenons. Common rafters are lapped over the purlins. The masonry walls are parged on the interior and the gable walls are pierced by numerous, narrow, splayed ventilation openings.

#### **Non-Contributing Resources**

Immediately west of the barn is a corrugated metal, Quonset hut. The building contains two one-over-one, double-hung sash windows in its west elevation. The windows flank a pair of wooden, sliding doors. Two cyclone ventilators lie along the peak of the arched roof.

Three additional outbuildings are associated with the farmstead. Following a traditional linear plan in close proximity to the dwelling, the buildings follow a roughly northwest to southeast alignment. The building lying furthest to the southeast is a gambrel-roofed dairy barn constructed of rusticated concrete block. The building is oriented to the northeast and is entered through a pair of sliding doors centered in the principal elevation. The door is flanked by paired, two-over-two, double-hung

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 5

F-1-179

wood-sash windows. The gambrel is sheathed in corrugated metal and contains a double leaf door at the level of the mow. Two, four-light windows light the uppermost portion of the wall. The roof is covered in metal panels and flares slightly at the eaves. The roof of the barn was destroyed by fire in the early- to mid-twentieth century and replaced with the existing roof structure. Attached to the left side of the barn is a small, front gable milking parlor constructed of rusticated, concrete block. To the right of the barn stands a sectional concrete silo. The silo is missing its domed roof.

The remaining outbuildings are a front-gable, drive-through corncrib and wagon house and a concrete masonry unit chicken house. The crib is of frame construction and sheathed with vertical boards on the gable wall and horizontal board siding on the longitudinal walls. The roof is sheathed in metal panels. The chicken house retains some nesting boxes, but has been modified into a multi-purpose building with three, passage doors and replacement, metal-sash, sliding windows. The roof is covered with metal panels.

**Integrity of Historic Resources**

The Christian Kemp House and bank barn retain integrity of materials, workmanship, feeling, association, design, setting, and location. Modifications to the buildings do not compromise character-defining features such as the method of construction or spatial relationships. The internal arrangement and hierarchy of space is clearly discernable within the house and the additions that gradually enlarged and unified the building achieve significance for reflecting changing concepts of domestic space, fashion, and form. The bank barn also retains integrity through its method of construction. Minor modifications, such as the installation of a waist wall paralleling the runway and head gates in the stall area, do not diminish the qualities of workmanship, materials, and design seen in the excellently executed joinery and masonry construction.

The concrete masonry unit chicken house, rusticated concrete block dairy barn and silo, Quonset hut, and frame corn crib do not retain high levels of integrity. The replacement roof structure of the dairy barn, replacement doors and windows of the chicken house, and alterations to the interior of the corncrib compromise integrity. The Quonset hut was moved to the farm in the post-World War II period. The presence of these structures, constructed in the late-nineteenth through mid-twentieth centuries does not compromise the overall integrity of the Christian Kemp Farmstead.

**Historic Context**

The Christian Kemp Farmstead is associated with German settlement of Frederick County between the mid-eighteenth century and the mid-nineteenth century. The Kemp family owned the farmstead from the 1740s until 1867. Janet L. Davis, Frederick County Historic Preservation Planner, documented the property and family history in MIHP form F-1-179, completed in 1993. Research for this Determination of Eligibility form focused on confirming and expanding this historical documentation.

In 1733, Christian Kemp arrived in Philadelphia from Germany as an 18-year-old with his parents, Conrad Kemp and Anna Maria Feuerbach, and their four other children. The family departed from the German town of Untergimpfern, where they had lived for eight years, but might have been from Switzerland (Tracey and Dern 1987:172).

The Kemp family initially settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and remained until the late 1730s or early 1740s. During that period, another daughter was born in 1734. In 1736 Christian Kemp married Elizabeth Ferree, and their first three children were born between 1737 and 1744. Although associated with Lutherans in Germany and both Lutherans and Reformed churches in Pennsylvania, Reformed church records in Maryland indicate that the Kemps belonged to that faith when they lived in Frederick County (Tracey and Dern 1987:172-3). The first land survey performed for Conrad Kemp in Frederick County was conducted on August 24, 1739, for the 50-acre "Peace and Quietness" parcel along Carroll Creek northwest of Frederick, indicating that the family was living in or preparing to move to the area (Tracey and Dern 1987:172-174).

The Kemps were part of a group of prominent Germans who lived near Frederick. Conrad Kemp was a local judge in Untergimpfern, and apparently had enough money to provide loans to other Frederick County settlers (Schildknecht 1985:372-373). Perhaps indicating their financial status, the Kemps owned several properties in the Frederick vicinity. In addition to his

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 6

F-1-179

"Peace and Quietness" tract, three additional parcels totaling 230 acres were surveyed for Conrad Kemp between 1745 and 1750. The year of Conrad's death is uncertain; family genealogists believe he died after 1764 (Sotzing and Hagins 1998:88-9).

The Christian Kemp farmstead is located on part of two parcels with the earliest association with Christian Kemp, the 230-acre "Dispatch" and the 100-acre "Kemp's Delight." The parcels were surveyed for Dr. George Stewart/Steuart, but the certificate of survey was assigned to Kemp, and he received the patents in 1743 or 1744 (Tracey and Dern 1987:44). Archival evidence indicates that Christian Kemp was living on this land during the 1740s. In 1748, he signed a petition requesting that a road be constructed from Nelson's Ferry to Frederick. The road, today's Ballenger Creek Pike, bisected his property (Tracey and Dern 1987:62). In 1759, Christian Kemp was appointed the overseer of the road from Catoctin Mountain to Ballenger Creek (Tracey and Dern 1987:174).

Kemp built a mill northeast of the house at the intersection of Ballenger Creek Pike and Ballenger Creek. There were references to the mill in Frederick County court records as early as 1768 (Tracey and Dern 1987:174). In his 1790 will, Kemp conveyed a gristmill and sawmill to his son Daniel, who still owned them in 1823 (Frederick County Wills GM 2:330; Schildknecht 1985:376). Several other tracts totaling 2,054 acres were surveyed for Christian Kemp between the 1740s and the 1760s. They were located near Burkittsville, Middletown, and Limekiln (Tracey and Dern 1987:174).

Gilbert Kemp, Christian Kemp's brother, had 450 acres surveyed in the area during the late 1740s and early 1750s, as well as three other properties of unknown acreage near Rocky Springs. Two other Kemp brothers also owned several properties. Frederick Kemp's land was located in northern Frederick County, and Hans Peter Kemp's land was located near Indian Springs and in New Market (Tracey and Dern 1987:173-175).

Elizabeth and Christian Kemp had a total of four children. After Elizabeth died, Christian Kemp married Gertrude Bergesser, and the couple had four children. In 1777, Kemp conveyed the farmstead to his son by his first wife, Lewis, also known as Lodowick or Ludwick. The land, known as part of Resurvey on Dispatch, Kemp's Delight, and Small Gains, totaled 212 acres (Frederick County Land Records RP 1:155). Christian Kemp died in 1790, and is buried in the unmarked graveyard northwest of the house (Grove 1928:190).

The 1798 property tax assessment record for Frederick County, the earliest available for the county at the Maryland State Archives, reflects the property's ownership by Ludwick Kemp, who owned it until his death in 1805. The assessment lists Ludwick Kemp as the owner of a 228-acre parcel comprising part of the Resurvey on Dispatch, Kemp's Delight, and Small Gains. No improvements are listed, and the property's total value is listed as £684. Of approximately 104 property owners in his assessment district, only 13 owned land with higher total assessed value (Frederick County Commissioners of the Tax 1798:76). As indicated in his 1805 will, Ludwick Kemp also owned land in neighboring Washington County and several lots in the District of Columbia (Frederick County Wills GMRB 1:117). In addition, Kemp served as a company captain in the Maryland Line in the Revolutionary War (Grove 1928:191).

Christian Kemp, one of Ludwick's eight children with his first wife, Barbara Groin, received the property in his father's 1805 will. Christian, married to Harriet Baker, received "the plantation he now lives on and all the land belonging to me in Frederick County." He also received all of his father's "smith tools and joiner's tools" (Frederick County Wills GMRB 1:117).

Kemp was active in public life. He served as an election judge for the First District in 1803, and between 1803 and 1829 served several terms on the county's levy court, a precursor to the Board of Commissioners (Scharf 1968:481-2). In 1816, the Maryland General Assembly authorized him and four others to hold a lottery to raise up to \$800 to buy a lot and build a school house in the vicinity (Archives of Maryland Online 192:1699).

According to an 1825 property assessment record, Kemp's property totaled 267 acres. No buildings were listed. Based on the total listed value of \$5,960 for Kemp's total 588 acres, the property was valued at approximately \$10.13 per acre, or \$2,704 (Frederick County Commissioners of the Tax 1825). In 1835, Christian Kemp's total acreage held steady at 580 acres, but the land's value dropped to \$5,347, or \$9.21 per acre. The value of the subject property of 267 acres dropped to \$2,459 (Frederick County Commissioners of the Tax 1835).



**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 7

F-1-179

The value of Kemp's personal property dropped, as well. In 1825, his personal property was valued at \$1,531, comprising slaves, eight ounces of plate valued at \$8, and other personal property valued at \$438. In 1835, his personal property was valued at \$1,416 (Frederick County Commissioners of the Tax 1825, 1835).

The second Christian Kemp died in February 1840. According to Jacob Engelbrecht, who documented the activities of Frederick and the vicinity in his diary during much of the nineteenth century, the 74-year-old Kemp died at Dorsey's Hotel in Frederick after becoming ill there (Engelbrecht 2001:619).

The farmstead passed to Christian and Harriet's son, Walter Baker Kemp, through Christian's 1840 will. Walter received "the use, occupation and possession of my home farm that which was left to me by my father, for and during his natural life." Walter also received five draught horses, two wagons, one cart, two ploughs, four shovel ploughs, three cows, 15 hogs, 12 sheep, and carpentry and blacksmith tools. The will also bequeaths to Christian's wife, Harriet, "the use, occupation, and possession of the three rooms at the east end of the house I built and live in, and the kitchen and dairy underneath, and half of the garden." She also received a large amount of furniture, as well as agricultural crops and a yearly payment of \$30. For unknown reasons, Harriet renounced the will to claim her dower right (Frederick County Wills GME 2:427).

During the early to mid-nineteenth century, some members of the Kemp family were slaveholders. Ludwig/Lodowick Kemp, might have held slaves on the property, based on census records and his will. Two Lodowick Kems are listed in the 1790 census; one held five slaves, while the other held none. The 1800 census record included Lodowick Kemp, his wife, Barbara Norris, their 10-year-old daughter Maria, and two slaves. Lodowick Kemp's will bequeaths two slaves, a girl named Ann to his daughter Mary and a woman named Fanny to his wife (Frederick County Wills GMRB 1:117). The 1840 will of his son, Christian Kemp, bequeaths to his son Walter "one negro man by name Tom Jones," and to his wife, Harriet, "one negro woman by name Sophia and her son Wesley" (Frederick County Wills GME 2:427).

According to a personal property assessment in 1825, Lodowick's son, Christian Kemp, held 11 slaves, seven of them males age 14 to 45, with a total value of \$1,085 (Frederick County Commissioners of the Tax 1825). According to the 1835 assessment of personal property, he held 11 slaves with a total value of \$765 (Frederick County Commissioners of the Tax 1835). The decrease in assessed value might have occurred because a majority of the slaves in 1835 were younger than eight or older than 45.

Census records indicate that Walter Baker Kemp might not have lived on the property during his period of ownership. According to the 1860 census, Walter B. Kemp, 63, was a barkeeper in Frederick City who lived with 36-year-old Ellen, probably his daughter. The property was sold in 1867, two years after Walter Baker Kemp's death, as specified in the will of his father and by the orphans' court. The 277-acre property was sold for \$25,184 to Christian Thomas and Mary Elizabeth Kemp Thomas, Walter's daughter (Frederick County Land Records DSB 1:156). The property has remained in the Thomas family since then.

Three years later, the total value of the Thomas' real estate dropped to \$16,000, according to the 1870 census. Christian Thomas, 59, listed his occupation as farmer. He and Mary, 50, lived on the 277 $\frac{3}{4}$ -acre property with five children, including a married son, Edward, 25, a clerk, and his wife, Alice, 22, and their infant son, Charles. Also living with the family was Mary's sister Eleanor, 47, possibly the same woman as Ellen who was living with their father in 1860. After Christian Thomas died in 1891, daughters Catharine H. and Emma S. Thomas received a portion of the property (Frederick County Land Records JLJ 1:270).

The next available property tax assessment record for the property dates to the ownership of the next owners, William B. Johnson and Etta Julia Thomas Johnson, who owned 150 acres from 1900 to 1910. According to the assessment, made in 1900, the land was assessed at \$5,500 and improvements at \$1,000 (Frederick County Board of County Commissioners 1900). The property was still being farmed in 1920, during the ownership of Russell C. Thomas. He received the property from J. Franklin Thomas, who owned it from 1910 to 1916. According to the 1920 census, Thomas, 34 and a widow, was a farmer living there with three daughters, two sons, and an aunt. He still owned the farm in 1930, and lived there with his second wife, Bertha, whom he married in 1922. The family included the five children from his first marriage, and two children he had with Bertha. The value of their home was listed as \$16,000. Russell and Bertha Thomas conveyed the property in 1950 to the current owners, Jack T. and Betty M. Linton.



MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 8

F-1-179

**National Register Evaluation**

The Christian Kemp Farmstead was evaluated against National Register of Historic Places criteria for significance and integrity for the period ca. 1750 to ca. 1870. Two buildings contained within the Christian Kemp Farmstead possess the qualities of significance under Criterion A for their association with early German settlement in Frederick County, and under Criterion C as representative examples of a type and style of construction. The buildings and the families associated with them together help tell the story of the arrival, settlement, and influence of German immigrants, one of the two predominant ethnic groups in Frederick County during the eighteenth century.

When Conrad and Anna Maria Kemp arrived in Frederick County from Pennsylvania in the late 1730s or early 1740s, they joined many other Germans traveling south toward the Shenandoah Valley from central and western Pennsylvania in search of available land. The Germans had emigrated to Philadelphia to flee unrest in Germany, and moved west when the population grew. In the 1730s, when the population was growing in central and western Pennsylvania, Germans headed to Virginia to settle on a 40,000-acre tract that was open for settlement. They followed a route through Frederick County known as the German Monocacy Road, in reference to the abundance of Germans who used the route. Many decided to remain in Frederick County, obtaining land either through land grants offered by the Lord Proprietary of Maryland or from large landowners (Cunz 1948; Tracey and Dern 1987). The Christian Kemp farmstead is located on the south end of a swath of land northwest, west, and southwest of Frederick, straddling the German Monocacy Road, settled by Germans in the late 1730s and early 1740s (Tracey and Dern 1987:155).

Like many first-generation Germans of the period, Christian Kemp maintained his German heritage throughout his life. The inscription on the tombstone marking his death in 1790 – 60 years after his immigration – was carved in German (Grove 1928:190). The Christian Kemp farmstead possesses the qualities of significance under Criterion A for its association with eighteenth-century German settlement.

The Christian Kemp House possesses the qualities of significance under Criterion C for its representation of a mid-eighteenth century structure that continually evolved throughout the later-eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The original dwelling illustrates the materials and forms popular in the Monocacy Valley in the mid-eighteenth century and the influence of ethnic traditions in building. Reflecting the German heritage of its builder, the Christian Kemp House is stylistically associated with other Continental-German houses of the eighteenth century. The irregular massing of the house, and the numerous historic additions, is characteristic of early houses in Frederick County that display accretional plans of continuous enlargement. Beginning as two separate structures serving as discrete dwellings, possibly for members of the extended Kemp family, the Christian Kemp House expanded throughout the nineteenth century as the domestic needs of the owners changed. Originally possessing attributes of the German, three room plan, the final configuration of the structure reflects the transition from ethnic to popular tradition with the incorporation of a modified central passage plan as an attempt to unify the façade through symmetry.

The earliest portion of the dwelling, constructed in the mid-eighteenth century exhibits ethnic traditions closely associated with German buildings and the "flurkuchenhaus," or three-room plan. The associated bi-level building, constructed later in the eighteenth century, reflects the continuity of tradition in its use of materials and design. The continued enlargement of the building expresses a change in focus that saw the adoption of more fashionable domestic forms.

The oldest portion of the Christian Kemp House currently is of two rooms with a central chimney, although the fenestration of the building could support a traditional, German three-room plan or "flurkuchenhaus." The location of the chimney slightly off-center in the building, asymmetrical fenestration, and steeply pitched roof support this possibility. The internal room arrangement exhibits a slightly narrower room to the northeast that retains a fireplace and mantel. The façade is masked by later additions, but the alignment of openings in the principal rooms of the first floor and the asymmetry of the rear elevation are diagnostic characteristics of the three-room plan where the "kuche" occupies a narrow space of about 9 feet and extends the full depth of the building. Adjoining the "kuche" are two rooms on the opposite side of the chimney mass. Rooms in this area were wider, with the "stube" towards the front of the building and a "kammer" behind. The "stube" was frequently heated by a five plate stove fueled from the "kuche" fireplace. The unheated "kammer" served as the principal chamber of the building. Fenestration is externally asymmetrical as openings were centered within the rooms without rigid discipline to exterior aesthetics.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 9

F-1-179

The Christian Kemp House gains additional significance as one of the three oldest documented standing structures in Frederick County. Within the county, the best documented example of Continental-German architecture, Scheifferstadt (F-3-047), bears many exterior similarities to the Christian Kemp House such as the rubblestone construction, small window openings, and the interior chimney. Scheifferstadt, however, is constructed on a central passage plan with the passage bisecting the twin fireplaces that join into a single stack before penetrating the roofline. The façade of Scheifferstadt is also symmetrically fenestrated reflecting the interior plan.

The other early structure within the county is the Beatty-Kramer House (F-8-035). This structure appears to date from the last quarter of the eighteenth century and is a bi-level nogged timber framed house. The structural system is a rare, H-bent construction more commonly associated with the Hudson Valley of New York. Similarities between the Beatty-Kramer House and the Christian Kemp House include the bi-level plan of the northeast section of the building constructed ca. 1790.

Another facet of architecture illuminated at the Christian Kemp Farmstead is the imposing bank barn west of the dwelling. The bank barn achieves significance under Criterion C as a significant example of agricultural architecture for its scale, intricate joinery, and extensive use of masonry. The barn form traditionally referred to as the "Pennsylvania German" bank barn gained popularity shortly before the Revolution and reflected the transition to an agricultural system of intensive livestock care coupled with increased cultivation of grains. The increase of non-agricultural population in areas such as Philadelphia and Baltimore combined with improved transportation networks fueled the demand for increased output from the agricultural hinterland. The bank barn proved ideally suited to the year-round production of cattle and swine and the emergence of the grain-and-livestock system (McMurry and Garrison 2004:65). The lower level contained stalls and allowed for easy circulation among the animals. The upper level served multiple functions including threshing on the runway and hay storage in the flanking mows.

The remaining agricultural outbuildings of the Christian Kemp Farmstead do not contribute to the significance of the property: the rusticated, concrete block dairy barn; concrete masonry unit chicken house; frame corncrib and wagon shed; and Quonset hut. These buildings do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a specific type, period, or method of construction. The remaining agricultural buildings do not provide additional information on the history of agriculture or early settlement in Frederick County.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 10

F-1-179

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archives of Maryland Online

Cunz, Dieter

1948 *The Maryland Germans: A History*. Princeton University Press, Princeton, N.J.

Engelbrecht, Jacob

2001 *The Diary of Jacob Engelbrecht*. William Quynn, ed. Historical Society of Frederick County, Frederick, Md.

Frederick County Commissioners of the Tax

1798 Assessment Record, Real Property

1825 Assessment Record, Real Property

1835 Assessment Record, Personal Property

1835 Assessment Record, Real Property

1900 Assessment Record, Real Property

Frederick County Land and Will Records

Grove, William Jarboe

1928 *History of Carrollton Manor, Frederick County, Maryland*. Marken & Bielfeld, Inc., Frederick, Md.

McMurry, Sally and J. Ritchie Garrison

2004 "Barns and Agricultural Outbuildings." In *Architecture and Landscape of the Pennsylvania Germans, 1720-1920*. Guidebook for the Vernacular Architecture Forum Annual Conference, Harrisburg, Pa.

Scharf, J. Thomas

1968 *History of Western Maryland, Being a History of Frederick, Montgomery, Carroll, Washington, Allegany, and Garrett Counties from the Earliest Period to the Present Day; Including Biographical Sketches of their Representative Men*. Regional Publishing Co.

Schildknecht, C.E., ed.

1985 *Monocacy and Catoclin: Some Early Settlers of Frederick and Carroll Counties, MD and Adams County, VA, also Descendants c. 1725-1985, Vol. 1*. Beidel Print House, Shippensburg, Pa.

Sotzing, Debra Kemp and Sally Kemp Hagins

1998 *The Kemp Chronicles. Book 2, Descendants of Frederick Von Der Kaempff through Grandson Johann Conrad Kaempff*. Dee's Genealogical Research and Publishing, Troy, Ohio.

Tracey, Grace L. and John P. Dern

1987 *Pioneers of Old Monocacy: The Early Settlement of Frederick County, Maryland 1721-1743*. Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md.

Chris Heidenrich/Historian;  
Dean Doerrfeld/Architectural  
Historian

Prepared by:

Date Prepared: April 22, 2005

CHRISTIAN KEMP HOUSE  
5012 BALLENGER CREEK PIK  
FREDERICK, MD.  
MIHP<sup>HP</sup> F-1-179  
NOT TO SCALE

The floor plan is a hand-drawn sketch of a rectangular building. It is divided into three main sections by vertical walls. The left section (labeled PIV at the bottom) contains a large room with a smaller room attached to its left wall. The middle section (labeled PIII at the bottom) is a large open hall. The right section (labeled PII at the bottom) contains a large room with a smaller room attached to its right wall. A central staircase is located between the left and middle sections, with an 'UP' arrow pointing towards the top and a 'DN' arrow pointing towards the bottom. A 'SPRING PIT' is located at the bottom center, between the middle and right sections. A north arrow points towards the top right, labeled 'N'. The plan is labeled with 'PI' at the top, 'PIV', 'PIII', and 'PII' at the bottom, and 'UP' and 'DN' near the staircase.

5012 BALLENGER CREEK PIKE  
FREDERICK, MD.

MIHP <sup>4P</sup> F-1-179

NOT TO SCALE

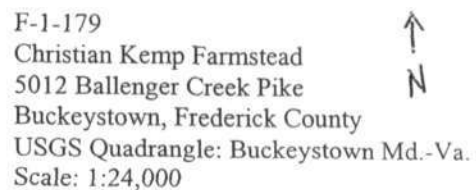
A



HAGE  
FRED

FREDERICK 3 MI.

5562 IV NW  
(FREDERICK)



MIHP # F-1-179  
Christian Kemp Farmstead  
Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland  
Photographer: Dean A. Doerrfeld  
Date of Photographs: 8 April 2005  
Location of Negative: MD SHPO

Photo Log

- Photograph 1. Façade of Christian Kemp House looking northwest.
- Photograph 2. Northwest elevation of Christian Kemp House, Period I, looking east.
- Photograph 3. Interior view of cellar, Period III "springhouse," looking northwest.
- Photograph 4. Interior view of cellar, Period II kitchen looking east.
- Photograph 5. Southeast elevation of bank barn looking north.
- Photograph 6. Framing of bank barn looking southwest.
- Photograph 7. Northeast elevation of corncrib (non-contributing) looking southwest.
- Photograph 8. Southeast elevation of chicken house (non-contributing) looking northwest.
- Photograph 9. Quonset hut (non-contributing) looking southeast.
- Photograph 10. Northeast elevation of dairy barn (non-contributing) looking southwest.



F-1-179

Christian Kemp Farmstead

Frederick County, Maryland

Dean A. Doerrfeld

8 April 2005

Location of negative: MD SHPO

Facade of Christian Kemp House looking northwest

10F10





F-1-179

Christian Kemp Farmstead  
Frederick County, Maryland  
Sean A. Doerrfeld

8 April 2005

Location of negative: MD SHPO

Northwest elevation of Christian Kemp House, Period I, looking  
east

2 of 10



F-1-179

Christian Kemp Farmstead  
Frederick County, Maryland

Dean A. Doerrfeld

8 April 2005

Location of negative: MD SHPO

Interior view of cellar, Period 3 springhouse, looking  
northwest

3 of 10





F-1-179

Christian Kemp Farmstead  
Frederick county, Maryland  
Dean A. Doerrfeld

8 April 2005

Location of negative: MD SHPO

Interior view of cellar, period 2 kitchen, looking east  
4 of 10



F-1-179

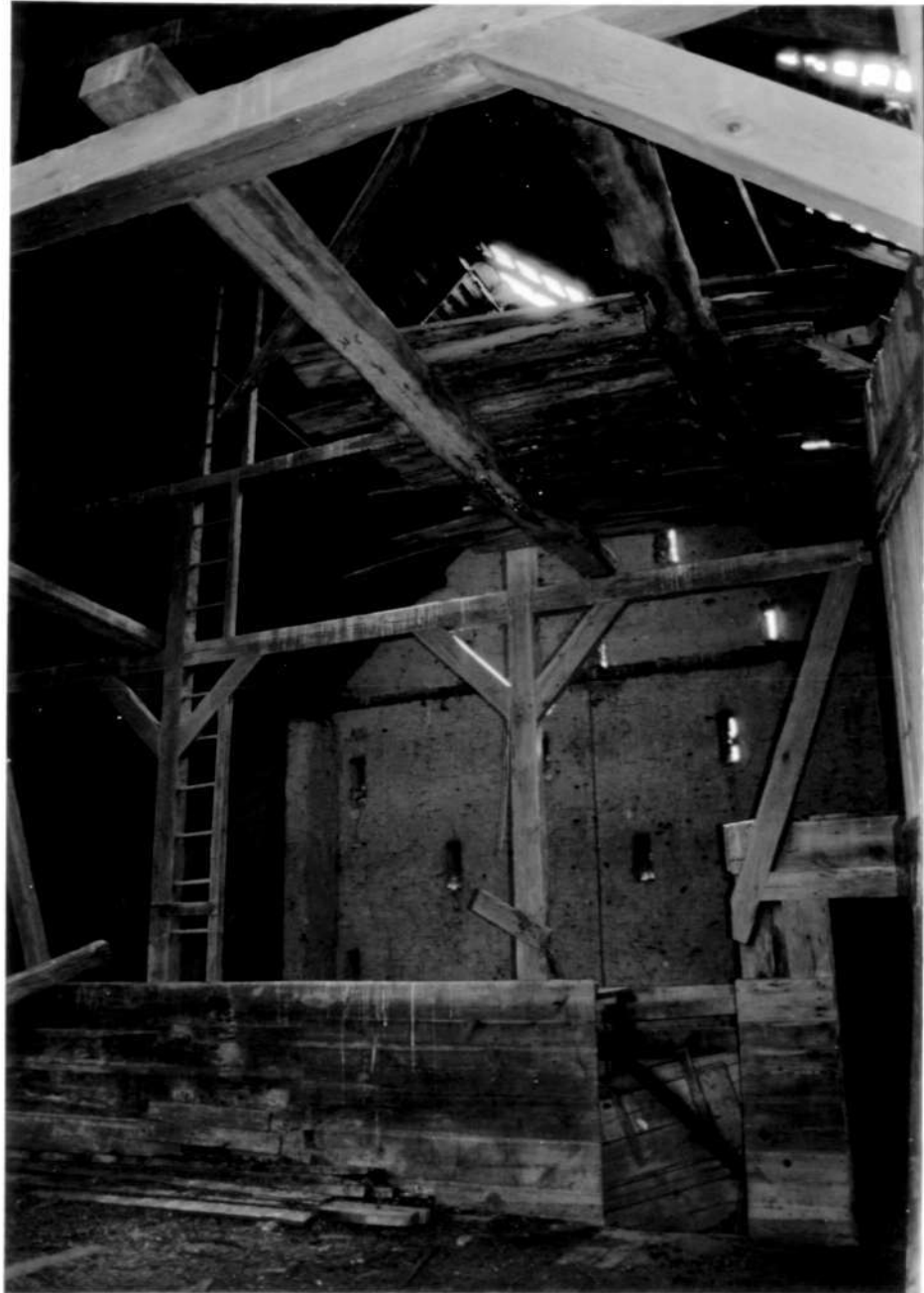
Christian Kemp Farmstead  
Frederick County, Maryland  
Dean A. Doerrfeld

8 April 2005

Location of negative MD SHPO

Southeast elevation of bank barn looking north

5 of 10



F-1-179  
Christian Kemp Farmstead  
Frederick County, Maryland  
Dean A. Doerrfeld

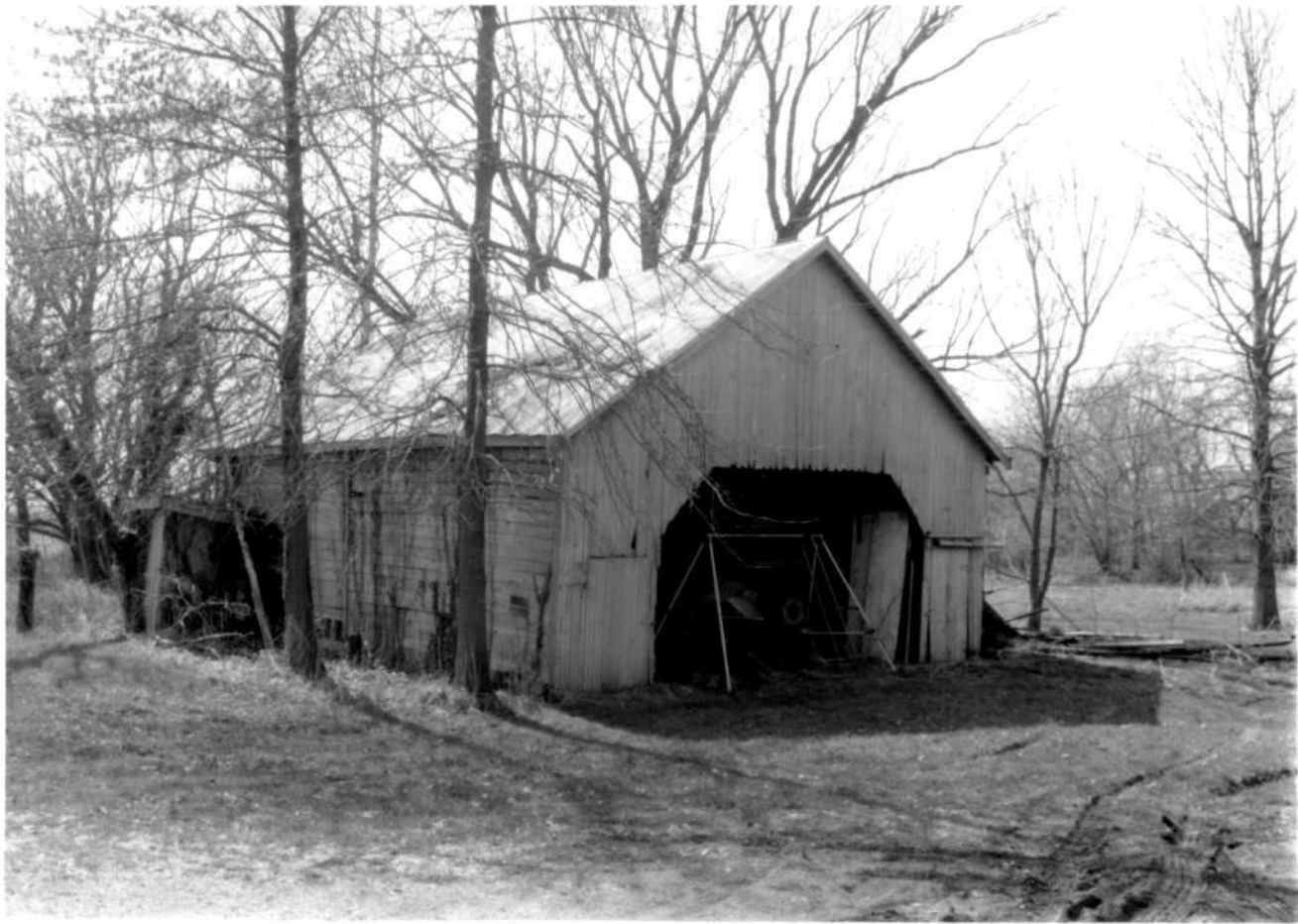
8 April 2005

Location of negative: MD SHPO

Framing of bank barn looking southwest

6 of 10





F-1-179

Christian Kemp Farmstead  
Frederick County, Maryland

Dean A. Doerrfeld

8 April 2005

Location of negative: MD SHPO

Northeast elevation of corn crib (non-contrib) looking southwest

7 of 10



F-1-179

Christian Kemp Farmstead  
Frederick county, Maryland  
Dean A. Doerrfeld

8 April 2005

Location of negative: MB SHP 0

Southeast elevation of chicken house (non-contributing)  
looking north west

8 of 10





F.1-179

Christiankemp Farmstead  
Frederick county, Maryland

Dean A. Doerrfeld

8 April 2005

location of negative: MD SHPD

Quonset hut (non-contributing) looking southeast

9 of 10



F-1-179

Christian Kemp Farmstead  
Frederick County, Maryland  
Dean A. Doerrfeld

8 April 2005

Location of negative: MD SHPO

Northeast elevation of dairy barn (non-contributing)  
looking south west

10 of 10

F-1-179

Christian Kemp Farmstead  
Buckeystown vicinity  
Private

Ca. 1745-1750; ca. 1840

The Christian Kemp Farmstead is one of the three oldest documented standing structures in Frederick County, being a stone dwelling with four sections, composed of a two-story stone original section built about 1745-1750 fronted by a two-story stone addition of about 1840, dated by the Greek Revival window and door lintels and mantelpiece. The 1840's section linked the 1740's building with an originally free-standing springhouse enlarged prior to 1840 with two additional living floors and a fourth two-story section was placed on the end of the rambling structure. This last end part was burned in the early 20th century and only partially rebuilt with a lower roofline. The farmstead also includes a circa 1745 stone and frame bank barn, a 1920's dairy barn, extensively rebuilt after a 1954 fire, and a late 19th century wagon shed/corn crib, as well as a privy of about the same date. The house has outstanding architectural and historical significance, with clear architectural evidence of its mid-18th century origins in the plan of the original section, interior original partition walls in the cellar, and small window openings. The 1740's section has a probably late 18th century dumb waiter between the cellar and the first story. The house was built by Christian Kemp (1715-1790), who also built a nearby stone mill in the same period as the house on Ballenger Creek, which survived into at least the second quarter of the 20th century. The stone barn, one of the few of its type in the southern part of the Monocacy Valley, has outstanding integrity, having been very little altered on the exterior and only minor changes on the stall level.

F-1-179

Christian Kemp Farmstead (preferred)  
Buckeystown vicinity  
Frederick County

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont  
(Harford, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery  
Counties, and Baltimore City)

Chronological/Development Period:  
Rural Agrarian Intensification, A.D. 1680-1815  
Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870  
Industrial/Urban Dominance, A.D. 1870-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes  
Agriculture  
Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Community Planning

Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function & Use:  
Domestic/single dwelling/residence  
Agriculture/subsistence/animal facility/barn  
Agriculture/subsistence/storage/granary

Known Design Source: None



Maryland Historical Trust  
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Magi No.

DOE ☐ yes ☒ no**1. Name** (indicate preferred name)

historic Christian Kemp Farmstead (preferred); Kemp-Thomas Farmstead

and/or common Ballenger Farm

**2. Location**street & number 5012 Ballenger Creek Pike ☐ not for publicationcity, town Buckeystown ☒ vicinity of congressional district 6th

state Maryland county Frederick

**3. Classification**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Present Use</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

**4. Owner of Property** (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name J.L. Family Partnership, c/o Mr. &amp; Mrs. Jack T. Linton

street &amp; number 814 Trail Avenue telephone no.:

city, town Frederick state and zip code MD 21701

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 1538

street &amp; number 100 W. Patrick Street folio 567

city, town Frederick state MD 21701

**6. Representation in Existing** Historical Surveys

title

date ☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

## 7. Description

Survey No. F-1-179

### Condition

☐ excellent  
☐ good  
☒ fair

☐ deteriorated  
☐ ruins  
☐ unexposed

### Check one

☐ unaltered  
☒ altered

### Check one

☒ original site  
☐ moved      date of move \_\_\_\_\_

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 5

The Christian Kemp Farmstead is centered on a two-story stone house built in about 1745 with a substantial enlargement in about 1840 which linked the original structure with an originally free-standing stone springhouse. The farmstead also includes a stone and frame barn built about the same time as the original section of the house, a frame wagon shed/corn crib of about 1900, a frame privy of about the same date, and a rusticated concrete block dairy barn and milk house built in the 1920's with its upper frame structure rebuilt in 1954 after a fire. Near the stone barn is a quonset hut, a circa 1943-1945 military surplus building moved to the farm after the end of World War II. The farmstead is located on the west side of Ballenger Creek Pike (Md. 180) about 1/2 mile south of Ballenger Creek near Buckeystown, Frederick County, Maryland. The house is currently unoccupied. Dates of the structures were based on architectural evidence, local histories, and personal interviews.

The stone dwelling appears to be a rambling assembly of sections with different roof lines and heights in a generally linear grouping on a north-south axis. The house is located on a slight slope toward the west, providing an exposed basement level on the west side of the house. The house has four main sections: the circa 1745 two-story section which is the southwestern part of the entire structure; the circa 1840 stone addition which covers the original principal east elevation of the 1745 house and links it to the third section, a stone springhouse possibly originally built as a one-story building about 1745 but enlarged by two stories above the springhouse by circa 1840; and the fourth section, a 1-1/2 story stone addition of about 1840 but altered by a fire about 1920 which may have lowered its height.

#### Circa 1745 section:

The first section, possibly dating about 1745, was a two-story, roughly square building with a gable roof and two bays on each elevation. This house had two rooms on both the cellar level and the main floor, with the principal elevation and entrance on the east side. The window arches in the original section's first story have stones laid on edge, approximating in fieldstone a gauged flat arch. On the south elevation, a low vertical board door opens into the cellar. On the west elevation, a second vertical board door and a window opening are on the cellar level. On the north elevation is a third cellar entrance with the same type of door. On the north side, the eastern bay on the first story, now containing a window, shows that it was once enlarged to a doorway and later restored to a window. The conversion to a door probably took place when the 1840's alterations were made. The central chimney of the original section is not visible from ground level. The roof is covered by composition material, replacing the probable original covering of wood shingles.

(Continued on separate sheet)

# 8. Significance

Survey No. F-1-179

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

## Specific dates

## Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D  
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Christian Kemp Farmstead has outstanding architectural and historical significance in Frederick County, being one of the earliest existing documented buildings with a considerable level of architectural integrity. The house was probably built about 1745-1750 by Christian Kemp (1715-1790), who purchased the property in 1740. In 1745, he re-established the boundaries of his lands, "Dispatch" and "Kemp's Delight". By 1748, he was one of the signers of a petition for a road between Frederick and Point of Rocks (the present Ballenger Creek Pike) which passed through his property. Kemp built a stone mill on Ballenger Creek about the same time as the house near the present crossing of Ballenger Creek Pike. The mill (demolished in the second or third quarter of the 20th century) was mentioned in Frederick court records in November 1768. Local histories, repeating long-standing local tradition, place the house in the mid-1740's and the existing architectural evidence of the apparently oldest section of the Kemp House supports this date. Its roughly square plan with small window openings, the dividing wall in the cellar with its original finish, the former main door of three large boards with original hardware, and the clearly visible outline of its original roofline are the principal elements which place the house in the mid-18th century period. The 1840's addition and the springhouse as enlarged are also good representatives of the early 19th century, although the interior finishes and some interior walls have been altered. The house's building history is generally readable in its progression of linked sections, but much research on its uses and more precise dating of features is still to be done. The work of dating the house is greatly aided by the continuous two-family ownership of the property since 1740 and the extensive genealogical research of several Thomas family members, the most recent being Mrs. Betty Thomas Linton, one of the current owners. The presence in the farmstead of the stone barn of about the same date as the house is another factor in the Kemp Farmstead's high level of significance and integrity. Its exterior retains outstanding integrity, with the few changes in its interior, principally the early 20th century creation of a milking room within the existing stone stall level, and a horse stall area at the opposite end, were done with virtually no visible alteration of the exterior. The projecting granary walls on the west elevation are unusual features among stone barns in the County and stone barns in general are few in the southern Monocacy Valley of Frederick County.

Among the earliest extant buildings in Frederick County, Schiefferstadt (F-3-47; National Register), built about 1756, has been recognized as the best documented

(Continued on separate sheet)

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-1-179

Bodmer, Nancy W. The Past Revisited: Buckeystown and Other Historical Sites. Privately published, 1974. Reprinted with additions and corrections, 1984 and 1990, pp. 21-22.

Bond, Isaac. Map of Frederick County, 1858.

Grove, William J. History of Carrollton Manor. Frederick:

(Continued on separate sheet)

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 10 acresQuadrangle name Buckeystown, Md.-Va.Quadrangle scale 1:24000UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

  
Zone Easting Northing

B 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

  
Zone Easting Northing

C 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

F 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

G 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

### Verbal boundary description and justification

Approximately 10 acres centered on the dwelling on Tax Map 85, Parcel 44.

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janet L. Davis, Historic Sites Surveyororganization Frederick County Planning & Zoning Dept. date May 1993street & number 12 E. Church Street telephone 696-2958city or town Frederick state MD 21701

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
Shaw House  
21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DHCP/DHCD  
100 COMMUNITY PLACE  
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023  
514-7600



### 7.1 Description (Continued)

The interior of the original section has two rooms on each story. The cellar has a dirt floor and it is very damp, a condition which is the major source of deterioration problems in the house. The dividing wall is on an east-west axis with fireplace openings originally on both sides. The wall is built of beaded wood panels which appear to retain original dark green paint. The stone fireplace opening in the north room is flanked on the right by an enclosed frame dumb waiter which, according to Mrs. Betty Thomas Linton, one of the current owners who grew up in the house, was used well into the 20th century. The enclosure appears to date from a later period than the 1740's, especially the first story section on the floor above, but it may have been in place by 1800. Further examination of the dumb waiter is needed to identify its probable date of construction. The outer walls of the cellar are plastered and whitewashed, but are much deteriorated in various places. The worst deterioration is at the southwest corner, where a partial collapse of the wall took place and was repaired in recent years, with concrete block added to the inner wall on both the cellar and first story to support the exterior stone.

The first story of the original section has a single fireplace opening in the north room with a partial mantelpiece still in place, a paneled and dentiled shelf and frieze above the opening. The side pilasters or panels appear to be missing. The mantel appears to date from about 1775-1800. Next to the fireplace is the upper section of the dumb waiter which has a more finished appearance than the lower part. A molded cornice tops the enclosure and the vertical boards are painted green. The door opening has a white frame and the door has modern hinges. The south room has no fireplace opening, but an enclosed staircase in the northeast corner suggests that it once wrapped around the missing chimney projection. A corresponding door from the north room opens into the staircase landing. The walls of the first story are covered with mid-20th century wall paper. The window and door frames are simple moldings and each room has a molded baseboard. The floors are wide boards, with a 20th century linoleum covering in the north room. The original front door of the 1740's house, located in the south room, has a deep soffit on the west or original interior side, revealing the depth of the original exterior wall now enclosed by the 1840's addition. The door was originally three wide boards and the original strap hinges and box lock are still in place. The upper section of the door apparently was cut out, perhaps for a glazed upper panel or a dutch door, and later replaced with a raised panel infill.

#### Circa 1840 section:

The main exterior elevation on the east side of the original part of the house was enclosed by a two-story, one-room deep, stone addition in the 1840's. The joining of these two sections caused the raising of the original roofline to an obtuse angle visible on the north and south elevations of the original part. The alteration added an extra story or enlarged the existing attic space in the original section, marked by two 6/6 windows in the first story. The faint outline of the original roofline can be seen on both the north and south elevations, crossing through the added window openings. The outline of the original single gable window is also discernible on the north elevation. The four-bay elevation on the east side of the 1840's section has

## 7.2 Description (Continued)

an entrance in the third bay from the south. A two-story porch which has been much repaired crosses the elevation and has replacement posts and a simple railing on the upper level. According to Mrs. Linton, the original porch had scroll-sawn brackets and was very decorative, but by the mid-20th century had become hazardous and was replaced with a concrete deck and new supports. The upper level bay above the door has a jib window with a 6/6 upper section and a double-doored paneled base. The first story door has been replaced with a modern glazed diamond patterned panel door. The sash is 6/6 and raised panel shutters flank the openings on the first story. Louvred shutters are on the second story. An interior chimney is on the south elevation of the addition. Also on this side, the one-room depth of the addition is clearly seen in the third bay from the west with a larger window opening.

The interior of the 1840's section originally had a center stair hall flanked by two rooms. In the early 20th century, the wall dividing the north room from the hall was removed. On the exterior west elevation, a frame three-story infill section links the addition to the stone springhouse, described in the following paragraph as the third section of the house. A photo of the west elevation in Grove's History of Carrollton Manor (1928) shows that the exterior of this narrow section was covered at that time with vertical siding. It is currently covered with modern horizontal siding. Both rooms in the 1840's addition have flat lintels over the window and door openings which are simple profiles of Greek Revival lintels. The same outline is found on the high-style Greek Revival windows of Winchester Hall on East Church Street in Frederick, a dated 1843 building. The lintels in the Kemp House are a significant dating feature of the addition. The mantelpiece in the south room is also a Greek Revival design, featuring a shallow peaked arch with plain, undecorated surfaces except for a central scroll-sawn plaque. The north room has a chair rail, the only first floor room with this feature. The walls are plaster covered with mid-20th century wallpaper.

The third section of the house adjoining the original and 1840's sections on the north is the originally free-standing springhouse. The spring itself is located just east of the wall of the springhouse and is enclosed with concrete block. The flow of the spring runs with the slope westward through the stone foundation and cellar of the springhouse, a typical plan found in other 18th and 19th century springhouses in Frederick County. The outfall on the west side of the house forms a pond, in which the Thomas family raised goldfish in the early and mid-20th century. The springhouse was probably a one-story structure prior to about 1830-1840. During this period, the springhouse was enlarged with two stories and two bays with a gable roof and an interior end chimney on the north gable end. The roof is currently covered with standing seam metal and the cornice is boxed. The windows are 6/6 and the east elevation door in the northern bay is enclosed by a one-story screened porch which extends on the fourth section adjoining the north end of the springhouse. The size of the windows, the boxed cornice, and the one-room plan of the springhouse are similar to other springhouses of the early 19th century, clearly dating this section of the Kemp House in the same period. The interior of the first story was modernized as a kitchen in the early 20th century and masonite paneling covers the walls. One of the two west elevation windows was once a door opening on the missing rear porch.



### 7.3 Description (Continued)

The fourth section of the house adjoins the springhouse on the north and is the most obscure in original plan and use. It was probably the same height as the springhouse and was added about the same time as the 1840's section, based on its upper level window sizes on the east elevation. It was burned in about 1920, after which it was not returned to its original height. A standing seam metal sloping roof was placed over the uneven stone walls and a central brick chimney rises above the roof. The east elevation of the section has an irregular bay arrangement, with a door and a window enclosed on the first story by the screened porch which extends over part of the springhouse. A single 6/6 window is located near the cornice line above the porch roof. Two additional windows are located on a slightly lower level near the northeast corner. The west elevation of the section shows door openings located near the party wall with the springhouse, with a 6-panel door above a vertical board door in the cellar level. The 6-panel door probably opened on the missing porch. Six-over-six windows flank both of these doors. Another vertical board door opens on the west elevation near the center of the elevation. The interior plan of this section reveals numerous floor level changes as a result of the fire and the masonite paneling covering the walls in the higher eastern part gives no clues to the original use of the section. It has two rooms, one with an enclosed fireplace. The northern end of the section also has two rooms, the western one being under the slope of the replacement roof. Mrs. Linton says that this part was used as a meathouse after the fire and the eastern room was used by her father as an office. A staircase near the chimney stack in the south room leads up to the attic, which has stuccoed walls. Mrs. Linton states that family tradition held that this space was used as slave quarters prior to the Civil War, but the rebuilding after the fire left no clues to support this theory.

The exterior of the entire four-section house was covered with asbestos shingles in the early 20th century. These were removed by the Lintons and the stone was sandblasted and repointed. Metal tie rods are visible in the original section, an effort to stabilize the structure.

Stone bank barn: The stone bank barn is located about 50 yards southwest of the house across a small tributary of Ballenger Creek. The ramp is on the west elevation and the stone stall level faces east. The upper hay storage floor of the barn is faced on the east with vertical board siding. In the center, the slope of the standing seam metal roof breaks slightly above the two sliding doors. The stall level is enclosed by stone walls with alternating windows and dutch doors. In the south end of the stall section is an incorporated milking parlor. At the north end is an area of horse stalls. The north and south gable end walls are stone with the narrow, inwardly flared vent openings (embrasures) typically found in German stone barns. On the west elevation, the stone granary sections project beyond the plane of the central swing doors. The interior stone walls are whitewashed. The hewn internal framing has low partition walls lining the central drive floor which were probably added around 1900. The barn is not currently in use and the roof and parts of the vertical siding are deteriorated or missing. Based on its architecture, the barn is estimated to be about the same date, 1745, as the original section of the dwelling. Located immediately adjacent to the south gable end is a circa

#### 7.4 Description (Continued)

1943-1945 frame quonset hut, a World War II military surplus structure which was moved to the farm after 1945 for use as a storage building. It is a non-contributing structure because of its recent date and its removal from the original location.

Wagon shed/corn crib: The frame wagon shed/corn crib is located south of the house with the drive-through on a north-south orientation. The north gable end is covered with tongue-and-groove siding and the east elevation has horizontal vented siding. The west elevation has an added shed with a low entrance for machine storage, with a sliding door track above the opening. The roof is corrugated metal. The wagon shed was built about 1890-1910.

Privy: The small square frame privy is located immediately adjacent to the east elevation of the wagon shed, but, as privies were often moved to different locations within a farmstead over time, this may not have been its original location. The exterior is vertical boards with a door of the same material on the east elevation. The shed roof is covered with corrugated metal. The privy was probably built about 1910-1920.

Dairy barn, milk house, and silo: The dairy barn located east of the wagon shed has a rusticated concrete block base with a frame upper structure with a gambrel standing seam metal roof. Paired 2/2 windows are located in the north elevation flanking the central doorway. The milk house on the east side of the barn is a one-story gable roofed building in rusticated concrete block with a corrugated metal roof. A single door is in the north elevation. Flanking the dairy barn on the west is a poured concrete silo. The dairy barn and milk house were built in the 1920's, and burned in 1954, leaving only the concrete block walls intact. The frame upper walls and roof were rebuilt and the silo was probably added at the same time.

Non-contributing chicken house: Immediately south of the dwelling is a concrete block chicken house built in the late 1940's. It is still in partial use as a chicken house.

Christian Kemp Farmstead (Continued)  
Frederick County

SURVEY No. F-1-179

8.1 Significance (Continued)

representative of early German buildings. The Beatty-Cramer House (F-8-35), currently being researched, has been preliminarily dated at about 1730-1740. The Christian Kemp Farmstead may be ranked with these two properties as among the three oldest verified standing structures.

Christian Kemp Farmstead (preferred)  
Frederick County

SURVEY No. F-1-179

### 9.1 Bibliography (Continued)

#### Land Records of Frederick County

Linton, Mrs. Jack T. personal interview, May 3, 1993 and genealogical information re Kemp and Thomas families.

Schildknecht, C.E. (editor). Monocacy and Catoctin: Some Early Settlers of Frederick and Carroll Counties, Maryland, and Adams County, Pennsylvania, also Descendants C. 1725-1985, Vol. 1. Shippensburg, Pa.: Beidel Printing House, Inc., 1985; 371, 372, 379.

Thomas, G. Leicester. Genealogy of Thomas Family. Privately published, 1954; pp. 333, 335, 389, 448, 462, 465

Titus, C.O. Atlas of Frederick County, 1873.

Tracey, Grace L., and John P. Dern. Pioneers of Old Monocacy. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1987; pp. 44, 80, 174.

Varle, Charles. Map of Frederick and Washington Counties, 1808.

Williams, T.J.C., and Folger McKinsey. History of Frederick County, 1910. Reprinted Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1979; photo of Kemp Mill opposite p. 40.

# Christian Kemp Farm 5012 Ballenger Creek Pk

Lot Size, Description,  
Other Information,  
Original Tracts

Liber/Folio

Grantee

Grantor

Cost

Miscellaneous

1538/567 16 Jan 89	JL Family Partnership	Jack J. + Betty J. Linton aka Betty M. Linton	confirmatory deed		
1535/491 3 Jan 89	JL Family P'ship	Jack J. + Betty J. Linton			
484/309 13 May 50	Jack J. + Betty M. Linton	Russell C. + Bertha M. Thomas	2.0945		DSB 1/156, 5 Apr 1867
316/341 1 Apr 16	Russell C. + Bertha M. Thomas	J. Franklin + Emily V. Thomas	Part of "Resurvey on Dispatch", "Kemp's Delight" "Small Gains"		
<del>DSB 1/156</del> 5 Apr 1867 HWB 294/284 2 Dec 10	J. Franklin Thomas	Mrs. B. + J. Etta Johnson (residing in Wash., D.C.) (aunt of Betty Thomas) Etta Julia Thomas in Thomas Genealogy		\$15,000	
DHH 5/516 3 Mar 1900	Mrs. B. Johnson	Catharine W. Thomas + Emma S. Thomas	149 A., 26 sq. ft.	\$11,262.19	
DSB 1/156 5 Apr 1867	Christian Thomas	Jacob Buckey adm. of Christian Kemp	277 3/4 A. "Resurvey on Dispatch" and "Kemp's Delight", "Small Gains"	\$25,184.25	Will Record GME 2/427, 3 Jan 1840 GM 2/330, 7 Nov 1789 RB 1/303 Conrad Kemp
Will Record GME 2/427 3 Jan 1840	Walter Baker Kemp	Christian Kemp	use, occupation, & possession of my home farm that was left to me by my father... farm livestock, harness, tools, 1 negro man named Tom Jones		
"	Harriet Kemp, wife	Christian Kemp	use, occupation, & possession of the 3 rooms at the east end of the house I built and live in, and the kitchen and dairy underneath and 1/2 of the garden also mahogany clock, choice of 3 beds, furniture etc. 1 negro woman named Sophia & her son Wisky wrote to supply cash payments, firewood, wheat, corn, pork, provisions for 2 milk cows Balance of estate to be divided between grandchildren, of his daughter Evelina C. Buckey & Harriet E. Kemp both dead		
Executors Walter B. Kemp + Daniel Buckey					

F-1-179

Christian Kempf Farm P. 2

Lot Size, Description,  
Other Information,  
Original Tracts

Liber/Folio

Grantee

Grantor

Cost

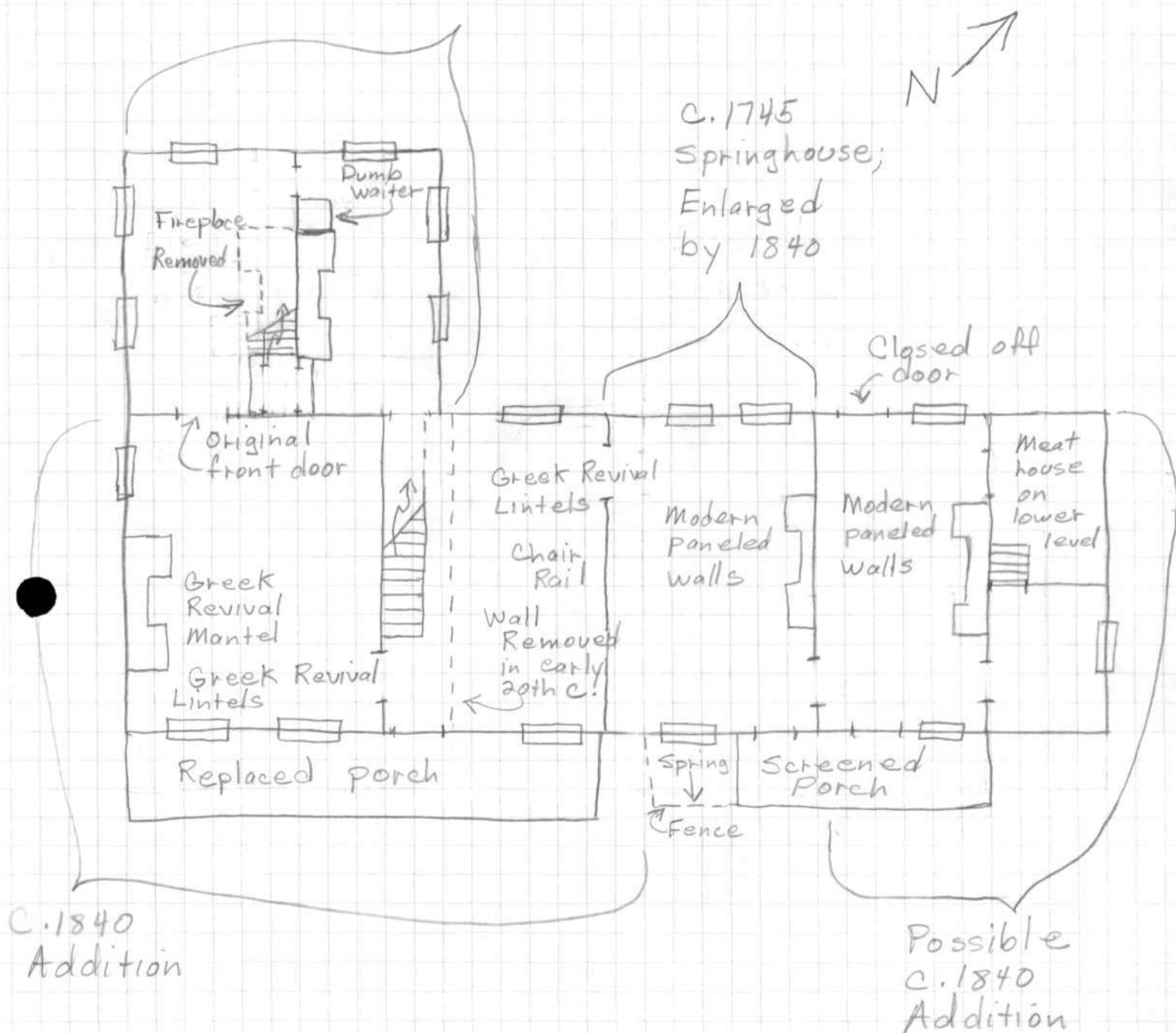
Miscellaneous

[illegible]

F-1-179



# C.1745 House

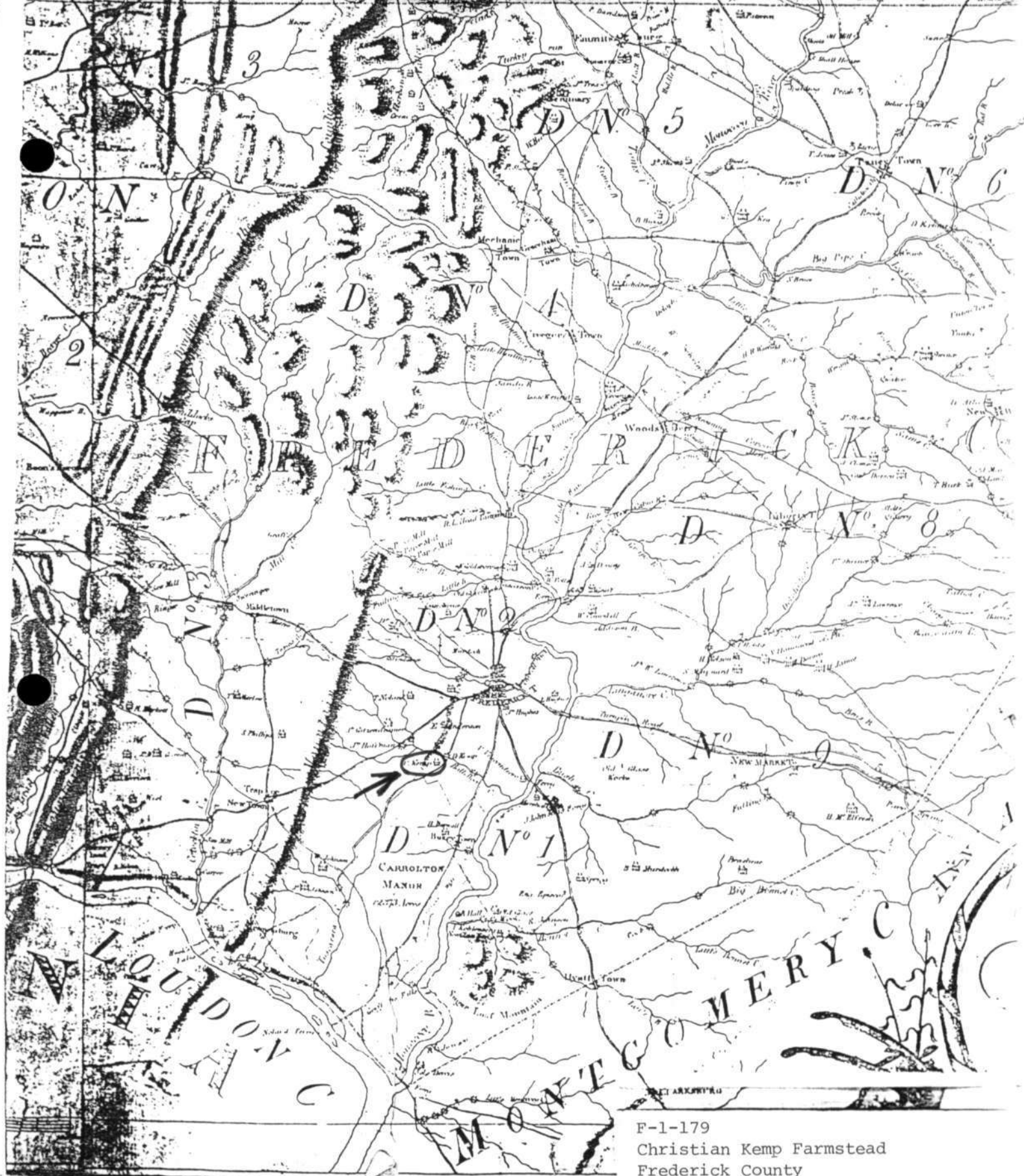


F-1-179

Christian Kemp Farmstead  
Frederick County

Janet Davis  
May 3, 1993

Not to Scale



F-1-179

Christian Kemp Farmstead  
Frederick County

Charles Varle, Map of Frederick  
and Washington Counties, 1808





**7**

[illegible]

**UTICA**  
(Georgetown Dist.)

Scale 20 Rods to an Inch

Stonewall

H. H. Pond

Cape Fear R.

Erie Canal

M. W. Stone

P. H. Clon

B. B. Borch

E. R. Shaw

Lutheran Rev. Ch.

Cemetery

School

S. Clon

F. H. H.

Fishers

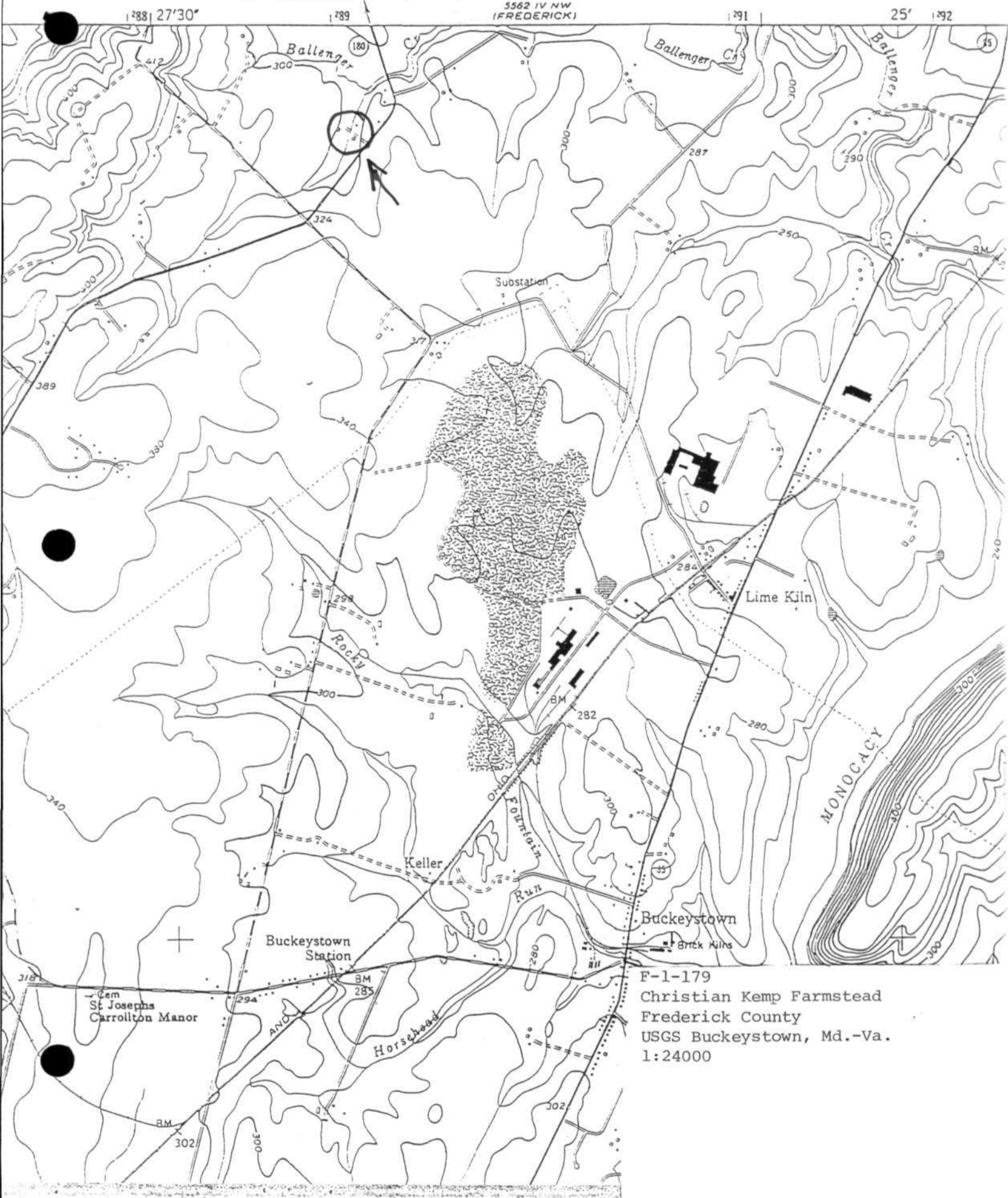
C.O. Titus, Atlas of Frederick  
County, 1873

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

FREDERICK 3.6 MI.  
2.1 MI. TO U.S. 340

FREDERICK 3 MI.

5562 IV NW  
(FREDERICK)





F-1-179

Christian Kemp Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

May 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

East elevation

1/10





F-1-179

Christian Kemp Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

May 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO. Crownsville, Md

South west corner view

2/10



F-1-179

Christian Kemp Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

May 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Northwest corner view

3/10



F-1-179

Christian Kemp Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

Mar 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md

Original front door, viewed from original 1st  
floor interior

4/10





F-1-179

Christian Kemp Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

May 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md

Interior of c. 1840 parlor

5/10



F-1-179

Christian Kemp Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

May 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Mantel in c. 1750 section, with dumb waiter  
at right

6/10



F-1-179

Christian Kemp Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

May 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Wagon shed / corn crib, north elevation

7/10



F-1-179

Christian Kemp Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

May 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Dairy barn & milk house, with silo, view  
from north

8/10





F-1-179

Christian Kemp Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

May 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Bank barn, southeast corner view

9/10



F-1-179

Christian Kemp Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

May 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO Crownsville, Md.

Interior view, bank barn

10/10